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G. Baker

E B

HOw many partes of reason ben there: viij. Nowne/pronowne/verbe/partycyple/aduer be/coniunccion/prepolycyon/et interiecyon. Of ỹ whiche. viij. iij. ben declyned. nowne pronowne: et partyple: with cale: et verbe onely without cale. These other foure: aduerbe: coniunccion: prepolycyō and interiecyon ben vndeclyned. Nowne

HOw knowe ye a nowne: For he is a pte of reasō declyned with cale And the name of euery thynge ỹ maye be felte: sene: herde: or vnderstande in latyn is a nowne propre or appellatyue. Propre.

HOw knowe ye a nowne propre: For is significatiō accordeth but to one thyg though ỹ voyce somtyme accordeth to many: as Johan: Thomas: London: Temmes: with other propre nomes. Appellatyue.

HOw knowne ye a nowne appellatiue For bothe his voyce and is sygnyfycacyon accordeth tomany thinges: as a mā a beest a towne. a flode. With other lyke. Substantyue.

OF nownes some ben substantyues: some bē adiectyues: & some ben relatyues. HOw knowe ye a nowne substātyue: For he maystande: by hym selfe Without helpe of another worde: & is declyned i latin With one artycle: as hic magister: or with two at the most: as hic et hec sacerdos. Adiectyue.

HOw knowe ye a nowne adiectyue: For he maynot stande by hym self with out the helpe of another worde: & is declyned in latyn With thre artycles in one case: as hic et hec et hoc felix or with thre dyuerse endynges: as bonus: bona: bonum. Relatyue.

HOw knowe you a nowne relatyue: For he maketh reherslynge of a thynge spoken of before: and that that is rehersed of the relatyue: is called the antecedente. HOw many thynges longe to euery nowne: syxe. Whyche lyxe: Fourme: figure: gendre:

Primatiue
Derluati=
ue.

masculine.

Feminyne

Neutre.

Comen of
two

Comen of
thre.

Epycene.

Dubyn.

nõbre/plone/ꝛ case. ¶ How many fourmes of no wnes bẽ there: ij. primatyue and diriuatyue. ¶ How we knowe you a nowe primatyue: For he is not fourmed of an other word/as this nowe Aurũ ¶ How we knowe you a nowe derluatyue: For he is fourmed of an other word/as this nowe aure⁹ ¶ How we many figures of no wnes bẽ there: iij. ꝑ simple/as mãgnus ꝑ cõpoũde/as mãghanim⁹. ꝑ decõpoũde/as magnanimitas. ¶ How many gẽdres of no wnes bẽ there: vij. the masculyne/the femynyne/the neutre/the comen of two/the comen of thre: the epycene: and the dubyn gendre. ¶ How knowe ye a nowe of the masculyne gendre: For he is declyned with this artycle hic as hic magister. ꝑ in thynges haupnge lyfe he betokeneth only the male. ¶ How knowe ye a nowe of ꝑ feminyne gẽdre: For he is declyned with hec: as hec musa: ꝑ in thynges haupnge lyfe he betokeneth only the female. ¶ How of ꝑ neutre gẽdre: For he his declined with hoc as hoc scãnũ. ¶ How of ꝑ comen of two gendres: For he is declyned with hic and hec: as hic ꝑ hec sacerdos. ¶ How of ꝑ comen of thre gẽdres: For he is declyned with hic hec ꝑ hoc. as hic et hec ꝑ hoc felix. ¶ How of ꝑ epycene gendre: For vnder one voyce ꝑ one artycle he cõprehen det hbothe ꝑ male ꝑ the female as hic passer: hec aquila. ¶ How of the dubyn gendre: For he is declyned with hic vel hec: as hic vl hec dies. ¶ How many nombers bẽ there: Two. the synguler ꝑ the plurell. ¶ How knowe ye the singuler nõbre: For he speketh but of one tynge: as a man. ¶ How knowe ye the plurell nõbre: For he speketh of many thynges: as men. ¶ How many plones bẽ there: Thre. The fyrste: the seconde: and the thyrde.

¶ How knowe ye the fyrſt perſon: For he ſpeketh of hym ſelfe: as I/me/vs/or we. Of this perſone be put two latyn wordes (Ego and nos: with theyr oblyques. ¶ How knowe ye the ſeconde perſone: For he is ſpoken vnto: as thou: the: you: or: ye. ¶ Of this perſon be put two latyn wordes: tu and vos: with theyr oblyques and euery vocatyue caſe. ¶ How knowe ye the thyrde perſone: For he is ſpoken of as: he hym it them or they/and all caſuall wordes be of the thyrde perſone/outtake ego and nos/tu and vos: With theyr oblyques/and euery vocatiue caſe. ¶ How many caſes ben there: vi. the nominatyue caſe/the genityue/the datyue/the accuſatyue/the vocatyue/and the ablatyue. ¶ How knowe you the nominatyf caſe to the verbe: For he anſwereth to this queſtyon Whoo? What: & cometh before ỹ verbe: except i voyces of ỹ imperatyue mode/and ſome voyces of the optatyue mode. alſo whã I haue this engliſſhe there/here/os/it is and in certayne interrogacyons. ¶ How knowe ye the genityue caſe: For whan this ſigne of cometh after a nowne ſubſtantyue/or a verbe ſubſtantyue: the worde that foloweth of: ſhalbe put comenly in ỹ genityfe caſe. But this ſigne of folowynge a nowne partitiue/diſtributyue/comparatyue or ſuperlatyue with other put partitiuely: is ſigne of the genityf caſe/or the accuſatyue caſe with inter/or the ablatyf caſe wither. ¶ Alſo whan two ſubſtantyues come togyder/yf the one be hauer of the other/ỹ hauer ſhalbe put in ỹ genitiue caſe. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ datyf caſe: For to before a nowne or a pronowne without bodylymoeuynge: is comenly ỹ ſygne of the accuſatyfe caſe with this prepoſicyon ad. ¶ How knowe you ỹ

Fyrſt ꝑſon

ij. perſone.

Dyr caſus obliq̃ oēs p̃ ter ntiũ et vocatiuuz.

Thyrde ꝑſone.

Caſes.

Ntif. nola

ſtrogatiua

ſtinita et re

lattua nũq̃

rñdẽt q̃ſtiõi

Genityf.

ſũt adiecti

ua oia p̃ba

aka aluz q̃

tiũ ſubſtan

tiuum eſt.

Datyue.

Accuſatyf.

Vocatyke
Ablatyke.

Fyrste declenson.

acculatike case: For he cometh after a verbe / and we reth to the questyon Whan or What. also in With a to Wyll serue to the acculatyue case. and / Without a to Wyl serue to ỹ ablattue case. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ vocattue case: For he is called or spokē to. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ ablatike case: In With / by / thrugh / for from / fro / thā / and by / after ỹ cōparatyue degre bē sygnes of ỹ ablatyue case. Not withstandyn glome of them ben other whyles sygnes of ther case. Of after a nowne adiectyue / verbe adiectyue / particyple / gerundyue / or supyne: is the sygne of the ablatyue case With a prepo sicion. ¶ How many declēsons of nownes be there: Fyue. The fyrst / the seconde / the thyde / the fourthe / the fyfth.

HOw knowe you ỹ fyrst declēson of nownes: For the genityk and ỹ datik case singuler / ỹ no minatyue and the vocatyue case plurell endeth in ae dypthonge / ỹ acculatyle im am / ỹ vocatyk and ỹ abla tyue in a / the genityk plurel in arū / the acculatyk in as the dattue and the ablatyk in is. But of these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima dea filia mulaq; nata.
Cum domina famula libertaq; iunges equabus
His adas asina / bir plura videbis in vsu.

Poeta.

¶ Ntō hic poeta / gtō hui⁹ poete / dtō huic te / actō hūc tam / vctō o poeta / abltō ab hoc poetā. In plali ntō hi poete / gtō horū poetarū: dtō his poetis / actō hos poe tas / vocatiuo o poete: ablatiuo ab his poetis.

Musa.

¶ Ntō hec musa / gtō huius muse / dtō huic muse / ac culattiuo hanc musam / vocatiuo o musa / ablatiuo ab hac musa. In plurali nominatiuo he muse / genitiuo harū musarum / datiuo his musis acculatiuo has mu

las/vctõ o male/abltõ ab his mulis. ¶ Now wt̃ knowe ye the seconde declẽson of nowunes: For the genityue case synguler/the nominatyue & vocatyf plurell ende in i/ datyue and the ablatyue synguler in o/the accusatyue in ũ. Whan the nominatyfe case synguler endeth in r or in um/ vocatyue shall be like hym. Whã the nominatyue endeth in ius vocatiue shal ende in e: excepte deus aut agnus: that make the vocatyfe lyke the nominatyf. also filius that maketh fili: & Whan nominatyue case endeth in ius: yf it be a proper name of a man the vocatyf shall ende in i/ as hic Vlixi vctõ o vlixi: the genityf plurel in orũ: datyue and ablatyue in is: the accusatyf i os. ¶ All nowunes of neutre gendre of what declenson soeuer they be shall haue thre cases lyke i bothe nombres: the nominatyf accusatyf and the vocatyue: and these thre cases i plurell nombre: yf they by declyned shall ende in a: excepte ãbo & duo make neutre i o. ¶ In plali nominatiuo duo due duo: gtõ orũ arũ or: dtõ ob⁹ abus ob⁹ actõ duos as o: vctõ o e o: abltõ duobus abus obus. Lyke wyse is ãbo declyned. ¶ Ntõ hic magister: gtõ huius tri: dtõ huic tro: actõ hũc trũ: vctõ o ter: abltõ ab hoc tro. In plali: ntõ hi tri: gtõ horũ trorũ: dtõ his tris actõ hos tros: vctõ o tri: abltõ ab his tris. ¶ Ntõ hec fagus gtõ huius gi: dtõ huic go: actõ hanc gum: vctõ o ge: abltõ ab hac go. In plali ntõ he gi: gtõ harũ gorũ dtõ his gis: actõ has gos: vctõ o gi: abltõ ab his gis. ¶ Ntõ hoc scannũ: genittuo huiꝰ ni: dtõ huic no: actõ hoc nũ/vctõ o nũ/abltõ ab hoc no. In plali ntõ hec na gtõ horũ norũ: dtõ his nis: actõ hec na: vctõ o na: ablatiuo ab his nis. Nowunes adiectyues of yfyll declensõ & yr secõde bẽ declyned after this nowune bonꝰ. Ntõ

Seconde declenson

Inuentur alia sed non in frequenti vsu

Duo.

Magister.

Fagus.

Scannuz.

Bonus.

bonus bona bonū / gtō ni ne ni / dtō no ne no / actō nū nā nū / vctō ne na num / abltō no na no. In plali ntō ni ne na / gtō noꝝ naꝝ noꝝ / dtō nis / actō nos nas na / vocatiuo ni ne na / abltō nis. ¶ How we knowe ye ỹ thyꝛd declenson of nowunes: For ỹ genityf case singuler endeth in is / the datyue in i / the accusatyue in em / the vocatyue shalbe lyke ỹ nominatyue / except i greke wordes / the ablatyue in e / somtyme in i / sōtyme bothe in e & in i. The nominatyue / the accusatyue / & the vocatyue in es / yf it be of the neutre in a / the genityue plurell in um oꝛ in ium / the datyue and ỹ ablatyue in bus.

Thyꝛd declenson.

¶ These nowunes make the accusatyf synguler bothe in em: and in im.

Em dat & im turris: toꝛquis cum buri securis
Et restis pupis febꝛis peluisq; bipennis

Que in im solā actiñ emittūt facīt abltiñ in a sola.

¶ These nowunes i these verses solo wynge make ỹ accusatyue singuler in im onely.

Hec dant im tantum tigris tibꝛis tiberisq;
Vaguueris tussis syꝛtis bis sicq; caribdis
Neapolis litis thetis ac thetios adde.
Grecula que recto dant is sunt consocianda.

Flos.

¶ Ntō hic flos: gtō huius ris: dtō huic ri: actō hūc rē: vctō o flos: abltō ab hoc re. In plali ntō hi res: gtō horum rū: dtō his ibus: actō hos res: vctō o res: abltō ab his ib⁹.

Munus

¶ Ntō hoc mun⁹: gtō hui⁹ muneris: dtō huic ri: actō hoc nus: vctō o nus: abltō ab hoc ere. In plali ntō hec ra: gtō hoꝝ rū: dtō his rib⁹: actō hec ra: vctō o ra: abltō ab his ribus.

Sacerdos

¶ Ntō hic & hec sacerdos: gtō huius otis: dtō huic oti: actō hūc & hanc otē: vctō o dos abltō ab hoc & ab hac ote. in plali ntō hi & he otes: gtō horū & haꝝ otū: dtō is otibus: actō hos & has tes: vctō o tes: abltō ab his otib⁹.

Omnis.

¶ Ntō hic & hec ois & hoc oē:

gtō huiꝰ oīs. dtō huic oī. actō hūc ꝫ hāc oēm ꝫ hoc oīne
vctō o oīs ꝫ o omne: abltō ab hoc et ab hac ꝫ ab hoc oī
In plali ntō hi et hē omnes ꝫ hec oīa gtō horū harum
horū oīm. dtō his oibꝰ actō hos ꝫ has oēs vel omne is
ꝫ hec oīa. vctō o oēs ꝫ o oīa. abltō ab his oibꝰ. How Fourth de-
knowe ye ꝑ fourth declenson of nownes: For ꝑ geny clenson.
tyue case synguler. the nominatyue ꝑ accusatyfe and
the vocatyfe plurell ende in us. the datyue synguler ī
ui. the accusatyue ī um. the vocatyue shall be like the
nominatyue. the ablatyue in u: ꝑ genitif plurel in uū
the datyue and the ablatyf in ibꝰ. But these nownes
in these verses folowynge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis et sextis dant ubus artus
Portus acus questus tribꝰ et lacꝰ et specus arcus
Partubꝰ adde veru penubus querꝰ quoq; ficus

Ntō hec manꝰ. gtō huiꝰ manꝰ. datiuo huic manui. Hanus.
accusatiuo hāc manū vocatiuo o manus. abltō ab hac
manu. In plali ntō hē manꝰ. gtō haꝫ manuū dtō his
manibꝰ. accusatiuo has manꝰ. vocatīo o manꝰ abla-
tiuo ab his manibꝰ. Noiatiuo hoc cornu gtō huiꝰ cor Cornu.
nu. dtō huic cornu. actō hoc cornu. vocatiuo o cornu.
ablatiuo ab hoc cornu In plali ntō hec cornua gtō ho
rum cornuū. datiuo his cornibus. actō hec cornua. vo
catiuo o cornua. abltō ab his cornibꝰ. How knowe Fyfth de
you the fyfth declenson of nownes: For ꝑ nominatyf clenson.
and the vocatyue synguler: the nominatyue the accu
satyue and the vocatyue plurell ende in es: the genitī
ue and the datyue in ei: the accusatiue ī em: the ablaty
ue in e: the genitiue plurel in erum: the datyfe and the
ablatyfe in ebus. All nownes of the fyfth declenson
lacke the genitiue: the datyue: and the ablatyue case
plurell: excepte these in these verses folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sextis genitisq;
Plurali: nisi maneries facies q; dies res.
Progenies acies species sic materies q;.

Meridies. ¶ Ntō hic meridies. gtō hui⁹ ei. dtō huic ei. actō hunc em. vctō o es. abltō ab hoc e. in plali ntō hi es. gtō horū erum. dtō his ebus. actō hos es. vctō o es. abltō ab his ebus. Ntō hec res. gtō hui⁹ rei. dtō huic rei. accusatiuo hanc rem. vocatiuo o res. ablatiuo ab hac re. In plurali ntō he res. gtō harū rerū. dtō his rebus. accusatiuo has res: vocatiuo o res. ablatiuo ab his rebus.

HOw knowe ye a pnowne for it is a parte of reasō put for a nowne: & betokneth no certayne thynge of hym selfe but by the waye of the wynge or reherlynge ¶ How many pnownes bē there: & whiche. & v: Ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic is: meus tuus sui⁹ noster vester nostras and vestras. To these may bē added certayne compoundes: as istic idem hiccine Of the wiche all lacke the vocatyue case: excepte tu/meus/noster/and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta
Tu meus noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

Fourmes. ¶ How many thynges lōge vnto a pnowne: vj. as to a nowne: fourme/figure/gēdre/nombre/psone/& case. ¶ How many fourmes ben there: ij. the primatyue & ỹ diriuatiue. ¶ How knowe you a pnowne prymatyue: For he is not fourmed of another worde as ego tu sui. ¶ How many pronownes primatiues bē there: viij. Ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic & his. Of ỹ wyche. viij. ego tu bē onely demōstratyues. Sui onely a relatyue: ỹ other ben somtym demonstratyues: and sōtyme relatyues. ¶ How knowe you a pronowne demōstratyue: For by hym is som what she wed not

Primatif

Demōstratyue.

vel

ſpoken of before. And euery pronowne demõſtratyf ſhalbe ſuche gendre and nombre/as the thyge is that is ſhewed by hyn. How knowe you a pronowe relatyue: For by hym is sõwhat reherſed that was ſpokẽ of before. ¶How knowe you a pronowe derivatyfe For he is fourmed of his primatyue: as meus of ego noſter of nos. ¶How many pronownes derivatiues ben there: viij. meus tuus ſuus noſter veſter noſtras ꝛ veſtras. Of the whiche. viij. almay be called demonſtratyues: excepte ſuus ſua ſuum: that is alway a relatyue. In euerynowne and prowne poſſeſſyue is vnderſtande the genytyfe caſe of his primatif/ to whom the adiectyue ꝛ the relatyue may be referred. ¶How many fygures of pronownes bẽ there: ij. the ſymple/ as is. the compoũde/as idem. ¶How many gendres of pronownes bẽ there: v. the maſculyne/as hic. ỹ feminyne/as hec. the neutre/as hoc. the comyn of two as hic et hec noſtras. the comyn of thre/as ego tu ſui.

¶How many declenſons of pronownes ben there: iiij. the fyrſt/the ſeconde/the thyrde/the fourthe.

¶How knowe ye the fyrſt declẽſõ: For the genitiue and ỹ datyfe caſe ſynguler endeth in i. ¶How many pronownes ben of that declenſon: Thre. Ego tu ſui.

¶Ntõ ego/gtõ mei/datiuo michi/actõ me/vctõ caret abltõ me. In plali ntõ nos/gtõ noſtrũ vel noſtri/ datiuo nobis/accuſatiuo nos/vocatiuo caret/ablatiuo nobis. ¶Nominatiuo tu/genitiuo tui/datiuo tibi/accuſatiuo te/vocatiuo o tu/ablatiuo te. In plali noſatiuo vos/genitiuo veſtrũ vel veſtri/datiuo vobis/accuſatiuo vos/vctõ o vos/ablatiuo vobis. ¶Ntõ caret gtõ ſui/datiuo ſibi/accuſatiuo ſe/vctõ caret/abltõ ſe. In plali ntõ caret gtõ ſui/datiuo ſibi/actõ ſe/vctõ caret/abltõ ſe. ¶How knowe ye ỹ ſeconde declenſõ of pro

Relatyue.

Derivatiõ

Fygures.

Gendres.

Declenſons

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

noWnes: For the genityk cale synguler endeth in ius
or i us the datyue in i or in c. ¶ Howmany prono Wnes
be of that declenson: b. Ille ipse iste hic et is / and
these .viii. noWnes Withthey compoundes vnus to
tus solus vllus alter alius quis z vter. Of the Whiche
viii. noWnes vnus totus and solus onely haue y vo-
catyue cale. Uersus.

Pone vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus.

Ille. Sed non in relinquis quorum genittiuus in ius.
¶ Ntō ille illa illud / gtō illi⁹ / dtō illi / actō illum illā il-
lud / vctō caret / abltō illo illa illo. In plali ntō illi ille
illa / gtō illoꝝ illarū illoꝝ / dtō illis / actō illos illas illa.
vctō caret abltō illis. ¶ Ipse ipsa ipsum. And iste ista
istud be lyke Wyse declyned.

	hic		hūc
Ntō	hec. gtō hui⁹. dtō huic. actō		hāc vctō caret
	hoc		hoc
	hoc	hi	horū
abltō	hac. In plali ntō he gtō		harū. dtō his
	hoc	hec	horū

hos
Actō has. vctō caret. ablatiuo his.
hec

Is. ¶ Ntō is ea id. gtō eius. dtō ei. actō eū eam id. vctō ca
ret: abltō eo ea eo. In plali ntō ij ee ea. gtō eorū earū
eorū. dtō eis. actō eos eas ea. vctō caret. abltō ijs vel
eis.

Unus. ¶ Ntō vn⁹ vna vnū. gtō vnⁱ⁹. dtō vni. actō vnū
vnam vnū. vctō vne vna vnū. ablatiuo vno vna vno
In plali ntō vni vne vna. gtō vnorū vnarū vnorum
dattiuo vnis. actō vnos vnas vna. vctō vni vne vna.
ablattiuo vnis. This noWne vnus is not vsed in the

vell nombre but whā he is ioyned with a nowne ꝑ la
cket the synguler nombre. Totus and solus be lyke
wyse declyned. Also vllus vlla vllum / alter / altera / al
terū / alius alia aliud / ⁊ vter vtra vtrū: ben lyke wyse
declyned: saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

¶ Ntō quis qui que quod vel quid / gtō cuiꝰ / dtō cui / Quis.
actō quē quā quod vel quid / vctō caret / ablō quo vel
qui qua vel qui quo vel qui. In plali ntō qui que que
gtō quorum quarū quorꝫ / dtō ꝯs vel ꝯbus / actō quos
quas que / vctō caret / ablō quis vel quibus. ¶ How
knowe ye the thyrde declēson of ꝓnownes: For the
genityue case synguler endeth in i / in e / ⁊ in t / the daty
ue in o / e / and in o. ¶ How many ꝓnownes ben of
that declenson: v. meus tuus suus noster and vester.

¶ Ntō meus a / ū / gtō mei mee mei / dattuo meo mee Meus
meo / actō meū meā meū / vctō mi mea meū / ablō meo
mea meo. In plali ntō mei e a / gtō meorꝫ arū orū / dtō
meis / actō meos meas mea / vctō mei e a / ablō meis.

¶ Ntō noster a um / gtō i ei / dtō o e o / actō um am um Noster
vctō noster a ū / ablō nostro nostra stro. ⁊c. ¶ Tuꝰ suꝰ
⁊ vester ben declyned like wyse: saue tha: they lache ꝑ
vocatyf case. ¶ How knowe you ꝑ fourth declenson
of ꝓnownes For the genitiue case synguler endeth
in atis / the datyue in ati. ¶ How many ꝓnownes
ben of ꝑ declenō: ij. nostras et vestras / and this nowe
cutas. ¶ Ntō hic ⁊ hec nostras et hoc nostrate / gtō hu Nostras
ius tratis / dtō huic ati / actō hunc ⁊ hāc nostratē / ⁊ hoc
nostrate / vctō o nostras / et o te / ablō ab hoc et ab hac
⁊ ab hoc nostratt. In plali ntō hi ⁊ he tes et hec tia / gtō
horꝫ ⁊ harū ⁊ horꝫ tiū / dtō his tibꝰ / actō hos ⁊ has tes ⁊
hec tia: vocatiuo o tes et o tia: ablattuo ab his tibus. Vestras.
Lyke wyse ben vestras and cutas declyned / saue that Cutas.
they lacke the vocatyue case.

Uerbe personall.

HOw knowe ye a ꝓbe: for he is declined with mode & tens / without cale & article / & betokeneth to do or to to ſuffer or to be. ¶ How many mäer of ꝓbes be there: iij. a ꝓbe ꝑſonall / & a ꝓbe imperſonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe perſonall: for he hath nō bre & ꝑſone / & a nominatyke cale. ¶ How many thynges longe to a ꝓbe perſonall: viij. gendre mode tens contugacyon fygure fourme nombre and perſone.

Gendres.

¶ How many gendres of ꝓbes ꝑſonalles ben there: v. a ꝓbe actyk / a ꝓbe paſſyk / neutre / comyn / & deponēt

Actyue.

¶ How knowe ye a ꝓbe actyke: for he endeth in o / & by putynge to r maketh a paſſiue (outtake facio) and his compoūdes: that kepeth a in a compoſicyon / and maye gouerne an acculatyue of a reaſonable thynge except iudeo intdico with ſe we other.

Calefacio. Calefio Conficio Conficior. a verbe paſſyue.

¶ How knowe ye a ꝓbe paſſiue: for he betokeneth to ſuffer: and endeth in r & by puttynge a Way r / he tourneth to his actiue / as amor amo. Theſe be the ſygnes of a ꝓbe paſſyue: am / art / is / was: were: or be.

A verbe neutre.

¶ A verbe paſſyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyk cale with a ꝓpoſicyō of the doer: or ſomtyme a datyue: et before hym a nominatyk cale of ỹ ſufferer: except ỹ infinytyke lette it.

¶ How knowe ye a ꝓber neutre: for he endeth in o & maynot take r vpō o: as diſco ſtudeo: nor gouerne an acculatyue cale of a reaſonable thynge after hym.

Comyn

¶ How knowe ye a verbe comyn: for he hath ỹ letter of ỹ paſſyke / and ỹ ſignifycacyon of ỹ actyke & ỹ paſſyke bothe: as largior to graunte: or to be graunted.

¶ These be verbes comyn in theſe verbes folowynge

Largior experior veneror morior oſculor hortor
Crimino r amplector interpretor hoſpitor adde.

Deponent

¶ How knowe ye a verbe deponēt: for he hath the et re of ỹ paſſiue: et betokeneth to do: as loquor: eris

to speke. excepte nascor trascor trisor and stomachor
With certaie other. ¶ How many modes be there: vi. ỹ
idicatyue / ỹ iperatyue / ỹ optatyue / the potẽcyall ỹ cõ
iunctyue / and ỹ infinytiue mode. ¶ How knowe you
ỹ indicatyf mode: For he sheweth or asketh a reason
sothe or fals. and to his mode Wyll serue these latyn
Wordes: quãꝯ: et si tametsi. and Wordes incunctꝫ as
quicunctꝫ / & voyces geminate put infinytly / as quisqs
ỹ Whiche also Wyl serue somtyme to ỹ cõiũctiue mode
¶ How knowe you ỹ imperatyf mode: For he hydeth or cõmaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ optatyf mode: For he Wylleth or desyreth / & these Wordes lette Wolde god / i pray ye god / With other Wordes of Wyll hynge ben ỹ sygnes of ỹ optatiue mode. also these latin Wordes. osi. vtinam o vt et si / put for vtinã Wyll serue to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ potẽcyal mode: For he hath ỹ signyficatiõ of one of these v̄bes possum volo or debeo / and ỹ infynitiue mode of ỹ verbe ỹ he cometh of. and his signes in englisshe ben these. may can myght Wold shold or ought With other lyke / & he is fourmed in all tenses lyke the voyces of the optatiue mode. saue it / that is the voyce of the preterplu perfectens / in hym is also the voyce of the preterperfectens / and he is put somtyme With the sygnes of the optatyue mode / and somtyme With ỹ sygnes of ỹ coniunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ cõiunctyf mode For he ioyneth a verbe to hym or hymselfe to another and the Wordes i these verbes folowynge Wyll serue to the coniunctyf mode / and many of theym somtymes to the indicatyue mode.

Sumũtur passyue nõ nũꝯ ptictpia preteriti tẽporis ponẽtũ vt ortus natꝰ

abusiue ponunt aliqñ i hoc modo voces ptẽriti perfecti futuri coniunctiui.

Amares nisi tu
amare nisi. mea
amares parentes tuos

Anteꝯ vt posteꝯ nisi quũ quãyis ybi donec
An si cũ dubitant / quasi quin / acliqꝫ prius ꝯ.
Hec coniunctiuos poscunt / licet adde quousqꝫ

¶ How knowe you the infinitiue mode: For to before a vbe is the sygne of the infinitiue mode. And what two verbes come togyder with a relatiue or cõiunc cyon the later shalbe put in the infynytiue mode.

¶ The infynytiue mode hath neyther nõbre nor per sone: nor nominatiue case: but cõmenly an accusatyf case before hym expressed or vnderstãde. ¶ How ma ny tenses ben there: v. ỳ presentens: the preterimpfe ctens. ỳ preterperfectens ỳ preterpluperfectens: and ỳ futurtens. ¶ How knowe ye the pẽtes: For he betokeneth ỳ tyme ỳ is now: as I loue. ¶ How kno we you ỳ pterimperfectes: For he speketh of ỳ tyme ỳ is past without ony of these sygnes haue or had: as I loued: or dyd loue. ¶ How knowe ou the preterp fectens: For he speketh of the tyme that is paste with thys sygne haue: hast: or hath: as I haue loued thou hast loued: he hath loued. ¶ The pterpfectes is vsed oftentymes for ỳ preterimperfectens: bothe in latyn makynge: & in construccyon. How knowe ye the pre terpluspfectes: For he speketh of ỳ tyme ỳ is past With this sygne had: or haddest: as I had loued: thou had dest loued. ¶ How knowe ye ỳ futertens: For he spe keth of ỳ tyme ỳ is to come: comenly with this sygne shal or wyl: as I shall loue: or wyl loue. thou shal loue or wylte loue. ¶ How many conjugacyons ben there foure. The fyrste: ỳ seconde: ỳ thyrde: the fourth.

¶ How knowe you a verbe of the fyrst coniunctiõ: For indecynynge he hath a longe before the re i the actyue voyce: or before ris in the passyf voyce as ama re amaris. excepte dare: circũdare: venũdare: pessun dare / satisdare. the wiche haue a shorte. ¶ How of ỳ secõde conjugatiõ: For i declinyng he hath e lõge before he re i ỳ actyf voyce: & before ris in ỳ passyf voyce: as

Tenses

Presentes

preterim-perfectens

Preterper fectens pre terpluper= fectens.

Futurtens

Fyrst con= jugacyon

Seconde cõiugatiõ.

docere doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde cõiugacyõ: For in declynynge he hathe e ſhorte before ẏ re in the actiue voyce or before ris in the paſſiue voyce: as legere legeris. ¶ How of the fourth contugacyon: For in declynynge he hath l lõge before ẏ re in ẏ actiue voyce & before ris in the paſſyue voyce as audire audiris. Thyrde cõtugacyon

¶ How of the fourth conjugacyon

¶ How many fygures of verbes bẽ there: iij. the ſimple / as taceo. ẏ ꝛpoũde / as cõticio. ẏ decõpoũde / as conticeſco. ¶ How many fourmes of v̄bes bẽ there: ij. ẏ pꝛymatyue / as lego. the diriuatyf / as lectito. ¶ How many nombꝛes bẽ there: ij. ẏ ſynguler as lego / ẏ plurell / as legimus. ¶ How many perſones bẽ there: iij. ẏ fyrſt as lego legimus. ẏ ſeconde / as legis legitis. ẏ thyrd as legit legũt. Amo amas amaut are: amandi do / dũ. amatũ tu / amans amaturꝰ (to loue). Doceo ces docui docere: docẽdi do dũ: doctũ / docens docturus (to theche) Lego gis gere: legẽdi do dũ: lectum ctu / legens lecturꝰ (to rede) audio is iui audire: audiendi / do dum: ditum / tu: audiens: auditurus (to here) Fygures

Ama as at.	J loue	amamus atis ant.	Indicatiuo modo tpe pꝛeſẽti.
Doceo es et	J there	Jn plꝛal docemus cetis cent.	
Lego gis git.	J rede	legimus legitis legunt.	
Audio is it.	J here.	audimus ditis diunt.	

Amabã	J loued oꝛ dyd loue.	Pt̃o imperfecto.
Docebã		
Legebã	bas bat. Jn plurali bamus batis bant.	
Audiebã		
Amaui	J haue loued.	Pt̃o perfecto.
Docui		
Legi	iſti it. Jn plurali imus iſtis erunt vel ere.	
Audiui		

Ptō plusq̄ perfecto.	Amauerā	I had loued.
	Docuerā	
	Legeram	ras rat. In plurali ramus ratis rant.
	Audiuerā	
Futuro	Amabo	I shall loue or Wyll loue.
	Docebo	bis bit. In plurali bimus bitis bunt.
	Legam	es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
	Audiam	
Imperatiuo mō tēpore p̄zesentis.		Loue thou. let him loue. let vs loue. loue you. let them
	Ama/et	amem⁹ ate ament. Cloue.
	Doce/at.	doceamus docete doceant.
	Lege/at.	In plurali legamus legite legant.
	Audi/at	audiamus audite audiant
		¶ Let vs loue. loue you. let them loue
Future.	Amato	Loue thou or em⁹ tote/anto vel antote.
	Docto	he here after. ceam⁹ tote cēto vel centote
	Legito tu vel ille.	In plali gam⁹ itote: gūto vel tote.
	Audito	amus tote diunto vel tote.
Optatiuo mō tpe pfi= tiuo tinam.	Amarem	¶ Wolde to god I loued.
	Docerem	
	Legerem	res ret. In plurali vtinā remus retis rēt.
	Auditrem	
		Caret pterito imperfecto. Quidā tamen volunt pfitis esse a preteriti imperfecti.
Ptō perfecto vtinam	Amauerim	¶ I praye god I haue loued.
	Docuerim	
	Legerim	ris rit. In plurali vtinā rimus ritis rint.
	Audiuerim	
Ptō plusq̄ perfecto.	Amauissem	¶ Wolde to god I had loued.
	Docuissem	

Legillem les let. Jn plurali vtinã lemus letis lent vtinam
Audiuillem

Amẽ (let me loue) ames (loue thou) amet (let hĩ loue) Futuro.
Doceã Jn plurali vtinã. amem⁹ (let vs loue) ametis vtinam
Legã (loue ye) ament (let them loue)
Audiã as iat. Jn plurali vtinam amemus atis ant.

Amarem ¶ wolde / shulde / or outgh to loue. Potentiali
Docerem modo tẽpo
Legerem res ret. Jn plurali remus retis rent. re presenti.
Audirem

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto

Amauissẽ ¶ J wolde shold or outgh to haue loued Ptõ pfecto
Docuillem les let. Jn plurali lemus letis lent.
Legillem les let. Jn plurali lemus letis lent.
Audiuillem

Amauillem ¶ J had loued Ptõ plusq̃
Docuillem perfecto
Legillem les let. Ju plurali lemus letis lent.
Audiuillem

¶ J may loue or can loue. Cicero.
Amem es et. Jn plurali emus etis ent Quis ne-
Doceam gat hoc.
Legam as at. Jn plurali amus atis ant. Futuro
Audiam

¶ whan J loue.
Amem es et. Jn plurali emus etis ent. Cõiũctiuo
Doceam mõ tempo-
Legam as at. Jn plurali amus atis ant. re pñti cũ
Audiam

Ptō imper fecto cum — Amarem Whan i loued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In plurali remus retis rent.
Auditrem

Preterito ypfecto cum — Amaueri Cwhan i haue loued.
Docuerim
Legerim ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
Audierim

Ptō plusq̄ perfecto cū — Amauisse Cwhan i had loued.
Docuisse
Legissem ses set. In plurali cum semus setis sent
Audiuisse

Futuro cū — Amaue= Cwhan i shall loue.
Docue=
Lege= ro ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
Audiue=

Infinitiuo modo tpe presenti — Amare (to loue) amauisse (to haue or had
Docere Ptō ypfecto et docuisse loued)
Legere plusq̄ ypfecto legisse
Audire audiuisse.

Futuro — Amaturū (to loue) amā= to loue or of louynge
Doctuꝝ ee Gerūdia vel docē=
Lecturū ptcipalia p̄=legē di do dum.
Auditurū ba sunt hec audiē=

Supina. — Amatum (to loue) amatu (to be loued)
Doctum to teche doctu to be taught
Lectum to rede lectu to be redde
Auditum to here auditu to be herde.

Amans Louynge Amatur⁹ (to loue or a- Duo ptici-
Docens Alterũ ꝓtior Doctur⁹ but to loue) pia veniũt
Legens futuri: vt Lecturus ab hoc ꝏbo
Audiens Auditurus alterũ ꝓze-
lentis: vt

Amor/aris/atus sum/amari/amaturus/amandus
Docor/eris/doctus sum/doctus docendus.
Legor: legeris: lectus sum: legi: lectus legendus.
Audior: diris: audit⁹ sum: audiri auditus audiendus.

Amor aris vel are (I am loued) Indicati-
Doceor uo mõ tem
Legor eris vel re: tur. In plurali mur: mini tur. poze ꝑlẽti.
Audior

Ama- I was loued. Preterito i
Doce- perfecto.
Lege- bar: baris vel bare: batur. In plali bamur
Audie- (bamini bantur.

¶ I haue be loued: thou hast be loued/be
Amatus (hast be loued.
Doctus sum vel fui: doctus es vel fi: tus est vel fuit Preterito
Lectus In plurali ti sum⁹ vel fuim⁹: ti estis vel fui perfecto
Auditus stis. sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Amatus I had be loued.
Doctus erã vel fuerã: tus eras vel fueras: tus erat Plõ plusq̃
Lectus vel fuerat. In plali ti eramus vel fueram⁹ perfecto.
Auditus ti eratis vel fueratis: ti erant vel fuerant.

Amabor I shall be loued: or wyll be loued.
Docebor beris vel bere bitur. In plali bimur bimini Futuro.
Legar (buntur.
Audiar eris vel ere etur. In plali emur emini entur

¶ Be thou loued lethym be loued/let vs be loued/be ye loued/let them be loued.

Imperatiuo modo tẽ poze plenti

Amare/metur — emur aminí entur.
Docere/doceatur. Jn plurali. amur ceminí ceãtur.
Legere/legatur — gamur minī ganť.
Audire/audiatur — diamur diminí anť

¶ Be thou oz he loued here aft (let vs/be you/letthẽ)

Futuro.

Amatoz — emur aminoz ãtoz
Docetoz tu vel ille. Jn plali — amur ceminoz cẽtoz
Legitoz — amur iminoz gũtoz
Auditoz — amur iminoz untoz.

Optatiuo modo tpe p lenti vtinã

Ama= Doce= Lege= Audi=

¶ Wolde god Jwere loued.

ter teris vel tere'tur. Jn plurali vtinam re (mur temini rentur.

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto.

Preteritop fecto vtinã

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus

¶ Jpray god Jhaue loued.

sim vel fuerim tus sis vel fueris tus sit vel fuerit. Jn plali vtinã ti simus vel fuerimꝰ ti sitis vel fueritis ti sint vel fuerint.

Ptõ pluscp pfecto vtinam.

Amatus Doctus Lectus Audttus

¶ Wolde god Jhad be loued.

essem vel fuissem: tus esses vel fuisses/tus esset vel fuisset. Jn plali vtinã ti essemꝰ vel fuissemꝰ ti essetis vl fuissetz ti essẽt vl fuissẽt

Futuro vtinam.

Amer. let me be loued. merz vl re. be thou loued. ametur. lethym be loued. Jn plali vti. amemur. let vs be loued. ameminí be ye loued. amẽtur. let then be loued

Docear
Legar aris vel are atur. Jn plali vti. amur aminí anť
Audiar

Ama= ¶ Wolde/ſholde/or ogthto be loued. Potētialt
Doce= modo tēpo
Lege= rer reris vel rere tur. In plurali remur re= re pzeſenti
Audi= mini rentur

¶ Caret pzeterito imperfecto.

Amatus ¶ Wolde/ſholde/or outgh to haue be loued Pto pfecto
Doctus eſſem vel fuiſſē/tus eſſes vel fuiſſes/tꝰ eēt
Lectus vel fuiſſet. In plurali ti eſſemꝰ vel fuiſſemꝰ
Auditus ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Amatus ¶ I had be loued Pto pluſq̄
Doctus eſſem vel fuiſſē tꝰ eſſes vl fuiſſes/tus eſſet perfecto
Lectus vel fuiſſet. In plali ti eſſemꝰ vel fuiſſemus
Auditus ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Amer I may or cā be loued. eris vel ere etur. In Futuro
Docear (plurali emur emini entur.
Legar aris vel are atur. In plali amur/ni/antur.
Audiar
Amer (whā I am loued) eris vel ere ē. In plali Cōiuncti
Docear (cum emur emini entur. uo mō tpe
Legar ris vel are aē. In plali cū amur amini anē. pzeſenti cū
Audiar

Ama= ¶ Whan I was loued
Doce=
Lege= rer reris vel rere retur. In plali cū remur Pto imper
Audi= (remini rentur. fecto cum
Amatus ¶ Wan I haue be loued.
Doctus ſim vel fuerim/tus ſis vel fueris/tus ſit vel Pctō perfe
Lectus fuerit. In plurali cum ti ſimꝰ vel fuerimus cto cum
Auditus ti ſitis vel fueritis ti ſint vel fuerint.

ꝑtō pluſq̄ ꝑfecto cum

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus

¶ Whan I had be loued.
eſſē vel fuiſſē: tus eſſes vel fuiſſes: tus eſſet vel fuiſſet In plāli cū ti eſſem⁹ vel fuiſſem⁹ ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis: ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Futuro cū

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus

¶ Wan I ſhall be loued.
ero vel fuero: tus eris vel fueris tus erit vel fuerit In plāli cū ti erimus vel fuerimus: ti erittis vel fueritis: ti erint vel fuerint.

Inkiniti-uo modo.

Amari Docerī Legi Audiri

to be loued. amatū. to haue or had be loued
Prētito ꝑfecto ꝓximo ꝑfecto
doctum lectum: vel tum fuiſſe. auditum

¶ Futuro amatū tri: vel amandum eſſe (to be loued)

Duo participia veniunt ab hoc ꝟbo paſſiuo alteruz ꝑteritti: vt Formynge of tēſes.

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus

I loued.
Alterū poſterioris futuri: vt

Amād⁹ (to be loued)
Docendus
Legendus
Audiendus.

Of the preterperfectens of the indicatyfe mode ben. viij. tenſes fourmed. The preterpluperfectens of the ſame mode: by chaunge i into e ſhorte and puttynge to tam: as amaui amaueram: the preterperfectens of the optatyf mode: and the contunctyf mode: by chaungynge i into e ſhorte and puttynge to rim. as amaui amauerim: the futurtens of the contunctyue mode: by chaungynge i into e ſhorte and puttynge to ro: as amaui amauero. The ꝑterpluperfectens of the optatyf mode: of the potencyal mode et of the contunctif mode by puttynge to ſſ and ſem: as amaui amauiſſem. The preterperfectens of the infynytyue mode by puttynge to ſſ and le: as amaui ama

uisse. ¶ How many cõcordes of grãmer bẽ there. iij. The fyrst byt wene the nominatyf case and the verbe The secõde byt wene the adiectyue and the substãtyf The thyrd byt wene the relatyue and the antecedens ¶ The nominatyue case and ỹ verbe must accorde in nõbre and plone. ¶ The adiectyf must accorde with his substantyue in case gẽdre and nombre. But nowbnes partitiues distributiues cõparatiues or superlatyf degres / & other lyke put partitiuely shal accorde in gẽdre with ỹ genitiue case / or the other case that folowyeth / & is gouerned of them. ¶ The relatyf shall accorde with his antecedent in gẽdre nõbre & persone.

Cõcordes of grãmer.

How knowe ye a pticiple: For he is a parte of reasõ declined with case / & taketh pte of nowne and parte of verbe. What taketh he of nowne: case gẽdre & nõbre. What of verbe. Tẽs / signifycacyon et fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a participle / vi. Gendre / case / tens / significacyon / nõbre & fygure. ¶ How many genders of participles bẽ there: iiij. ỹ masculyn / as amatus. the femynyne / as amata. ỹ neutre / as amatũ. the comyn of. iij. as hic & hec & hoc amãs ¶ How many cases of participles bẽ there. vi. as bẽ of nownes. ¶ How many tẽses of participle bẽ there. iiij. a participle of ỹ presentens / a participle of the pretertens / a participle of the fyrst future Another of ỹ latter future. ¶ How knowe ye a participle of ỹ p̃ sentens. For his englysshe endeth i ynge / as louynge & his latyn endeth in ans or in ens / as amans docẽs. Of whome is the participle of the presentens fourmed. Of the fyrst plon singuler nõbre of the preter pfectẽs of ỹ idicatyf mode / by chaungynge ỹ last syllable i to n & s: as amabã amãs: loquebar: loquẽs: poterã potẽs. outtake p̃sẽs absẽs: & tẽs of ibã: ẽns of ẽbã with theyr cõpoũdes: ỹ make theyr gerũdyues i eũdi

Aptcyple.

Gendre

Case.

Tenles

Presentes

¶ I

eundo eundū. And the genitik cale ſinguler of ꝯ parti
ciple of the preſentens in euntis. except ambio that
maketh ambiendi & ambientis. ¶ How knowe you
a ꝯticiple of ꝯ fyrſt futurtēs: For he betokeneth to do
or about to do/& his latyn endeth i rus: as lectur⁹ (to
rede or about to rede) outtake the partici.le of ꝯ fyrſt
futertens that cometh of ꝯ ꝟbes neutre palliues: & of
ſum es fuī with certayn of his ꝯpoūdes ¶ Of whom
is he formed: Of ꝯ latter ſuppine by putinge to rus:
as lectu lecturus: ouctake neſcīturus of naſcor/ignoſcīturus of ignoſco Alſo futurs of ſum es fuī. ¶ How
knowe ye a participle of ꝯ ꝑtertens: For his englyſ-
ſhe endeth in d tor n: as loued/taught/ſlayn: & his la-
tyn endeth in tus ſus xus or uus/as amat⁹ viſus ne-
xus mortu⁹. ¶ Of Whome is he fourmed: Of the lat
ter ſupine by putynge to s/as doctu doctus. outtake
mortu⁹ of morior. ¶ How knowe ye ꝯ participle of
ꝯ latter futertēs: For he betokeneth to ſuffre lyke the
infinitiue mode of the palliue voyce/& his latyn en-
deth in dus/as amandus (to be loued) ¶ Of Wome
is he fourmed: Of ꝯ genitik cale ſinguler of ꝯ partici-
ple of ꝯ ꝑſentes/by chaūginge tis in to dus/as amantis
amandus. ¶ Of a ꝟbe actik & a verbe neutre ꝯ hath ꝯ
ſupine come.ti. participles: one of ꝯ ꝑſentens/and an
other of ꝯ fyrſt futurtēs: as amās amatur⁹ currēs cur
ſur⁹. But of ſuche ꝯ lacke ꝯ ſupines comet but only ꝯ
participle of the preſentens: as of timeo comet only
timens. ¶ Of a verbe paſſik come two participles
one of the pretertēs/and another of the laſt futertens
as amatus amandus. But of ſuche palliues Whoſe
actiues lacke the ſupines cometh onely the partici-
ple of the laſt futurtens/as of timeo cometh onely ti-
mendus. ¶ Of a verbe deponente/yf ye haue the ſu-
pines cometh thre participles one of the preſentens

Of ꝯ ꝑter
tens.

Of the la-
the futur

another of the preterens / & another of the fyrſt futur tēs / as of loquor cometh loquens locutus locuturus. Of a verbe comyn come: iiij. participles: one of ỹ pre ſentes & another of the latter futurtens: as of largior cometh largiēs largitꝰ largiturꝰ largiendus. How many nombres of participles bē there: ij. ỹ ſinguler as amās: ỹ plurell / as amantes. How many figures of participles ben there: ij. ỹ ſimple / as legens: the cō pounded. as pllegens. Dtō hic & hec & hoc amās / gtō huius tis / dtō huic ti / actō hunc & hanc tē & hoc amans vctō o amans abltō ab hoc & ab hac & ab hoc te In plā li ntō hi et he tes & hec tia. gtō horū & harū & horū tium dtō his tibus / actō hos & has tes & hec tia / vctō o tes & o tia / abltō ab his tibus. Dtō amaturus a ū: gtō ri re ri: dtō ro re ro: actō rū rās rum: vctō re ra rū: ablatiuo ro ra ro. In plāli ntō ri re ra: gtō rorū rarū rorū: datiuo ris: actō ros ras ra: vocatiuo ri re ra: ablatiuo ris. Dominatiuo amatus a um: & amandus a um: ben lyke wiſe declined. How many maner of wyſe may the voyce of the participle bē chaūged into a nowne iiij. maner wyſe. The fyrſt whan ye is cōſtrued with other caſe than ỹ verbe that he cometh of as doctꝰ grā matice: ỹ ſeconde by compoſicion: as doctus idoctus ỹ thyrde by cōparſon: as doctus doctior doctiſſimus the fourth whan he ſignifieth no tyme: as amandus id eſt amari dignus.

Nombres

Figures

Iſtiuſmodi ablti nō exeūt i t ni ſi metri gr̄a & ſic vt ſentit Seruiꝰ ſcḋam editionem Donati.

How knowe you an aduerbe: For he is a part of reaſon vndeclined ỹ is Joyned vnto ỹbes participles gerūdiues & ſupines to declare & fulfyll ỹ ſignificacion of them. How many tynges lōge to an aduerbe: iiij. Signification comparſon foure me & figure. Significationes aduerbiorū que ſunt: aut ſūt aduerbia loci: aut temporis: aut numeri. et cetera.

Inuenit i terdū etiaz noi adiecti uo tūctum Saluſtius duos marti me i pigros delegit.

Interdū si
bipli. Idē
Nay hone
ste pudicitī
am habue=
re.

Que sunt aduebia loci:hic illic illic hac quo vbi intus
foras itro foris ouulā. These. vi. aduerbes ben interro
gatiues of places. quo (Whyder) qua (Whiche) Waie)
vnde (frō Whens) vbi (Where) quorsū) Whyder War
de) quouscq (ho W kerre). ¶ Que sunt aduebia tēporis
Hodie nūc nuper heri cras aliqñ olim tunc quū dum
tam semper mane modo vesperi tāt sper aliquanti sēp
interdū. Que nūeri:semel bis ter quater nonies deci
es vicies millies. Que ordinis:inde deinde deinceps
deniq demū postea pterea primū primo secundo vi
cillim qō et separandi est. Que negādi:haud neq nō
minime neutiq nequaq. Que affirmādi:etiam qdni
pfecto quippe certe scz. Que optādi:vtinā o si vt o/et
si pro vtinā. Que cōcedēdi:licet esto. Que adulandi:
sodes amabo. Que iurādi:pol me castor me hercle me
dius fidius. Que demōstrandi:en ecce ecū ecā. Que i
terrogandi:cur quare quābre. Que dubitandi:eventus:
sunt que interdū cōfunduntur: vt quid q nun nō
nūquid. Que dubitandi:Forsan forsitan fortassis fo
tasse. Que prohibēdi:ne. Que euētus:forte fortuitu.
Que similitudinis:quasi seu tāq vt velut veluti sic si
cut sicuti put pinde acsi. Que vocādi:heus ehodum.
Que respondendi:heu. Que gregādi:simul vna pa
riter cōmuniter. Que eligendi:potiꝰ imo. Que hortā
di:eia age agite. Que separādi:seorsum vicatim vtri
q singulatim semote paulatim sentim. Que qualita
tis:bene pulcre fortiter omnino care viliter misere mo
rose perpetam erpedite. Que quantitatis:multū plꝰ
minꝰ parū satis nimtū nimis valde. Que cōparandi:
tam et q magis maxime. ¶ Gradꝰ cōparationis sūt
tres. positiuus cōparatiuus superlatiuus. Que sunt
aduebia positiui gradus:docte pulchre fortiter:sic ilia
Que comparatiui:doctius pulcrius fortius. Que su
perlatiui:doctissime pulcherrime fortissime. ¶ Ha=

ny aduerbes cõiunccyons & interiectyons bẽ of dyuer
se signifycacyons / & ther forze they may be diuersly na-
med / as vbi may be an aduerbe of place / & oftym at a
cõiunccyon copulatyf aduersatyue and dymynutyue
¶ How many kournes of aduerbes bẽ there: two ỹ
pryuatyue / as clã: ỹ deryuatyf / as clanculũ. ¶ How
many fygures bẽ there: thre. the simple / as diu: ỹ com
põde / as iterdiu: ỹ decõpoũde / as ipzudẽter. ¶ With
how many cases may an aduerbe be gstrued: With al
cases. With a nolatiue / as en pztam⁹. With a genytyf
case / as vbiqz locorũ With a datyf / as ppi⁹ vbi. With
an accusatyue case / as prime hispaniã. With a voca-
tyue / as heu puer. With an ablatyf / as procul dubio.

NOw know ye a cõiunccyõ: For he as a part
of reasõ vndeclined ỹ Joyneth Wordes / or sen
tẽces togyder. ¶ How many tynges lõg to a cõiuccyõ
Thre. power fygure & ordre. ¶ How many powers
of coniunccyons bẽ there: copulatyues disiunctyues /
and interrogatyues / With other that folowe. que sũt
copulatyue coniunctiones: etqz atqz at ac ast quoqz.
Que sunt disiunctiue: aut ve vel ne nec an neqz seu si
ue. Que interrogatiue: ne an necne anne nonne. Que
explettiue vel cõpletiue: quidem equidem vero autem
quoqz scz nimtz pfecto. Que aduersatiue: sed tamen
q̃q̃ / q̃uis etsi tametsi etiam si at verũ & ceterũ / qñ pro
sed ponũt. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue: nt nisi qui
alioquin preterq̃. Que dimtnutiue: saltem ne nec at
aut & vel pro saltem. Que causales: qr quapropter qñ
quippe enim etenim nã nãqz qñqdẽ siquidẽ quatenus
vt q ne neu neue si quum / & qñ sumpta pro quia. Que
cõditionales: si sin modo dum dummodo. Que ratio
nales: ergo ideo igitur itaqz proin pinde quocirca p
pterea idcirco. Que electyue: q̃ ac et atqz quando su-
munt pro q̃. ¶ How many fygures of cõiunccyons.

bē there:tij. The ſymple/as at ⁊ enī. ꝯ cōpoūde/as at-
qꝫ etenim. ¶ Ordo conſtructionū eſt triplex. Alie aūt ꝓ
poſitiue ordinis ſunt/vt at ac aſt. Alie aūt ſubiunctiue
ordinis/vt qꝫ ve ne aūt quidē quoqꝫ et vero. Alie cōis
ordis/vt ergo ideo igit nāqꝫ tñ. ¶ How many way
es may a cōiunction copulatiue be but byt Wene vn-
like cales:tij. maner of Wyſe. The fyrſt Whā ꝯ wor-
des ꝯ iclude ꝯ copulacion haue not one nature of con
ſtruccion: vt iſte liber eſt meus et fratris. Cicero fuit
eloquens et magni ingenij. The ſeconde Wyſe Whā
he cometh after a word ꝯ may gouerne diuers cales.
vt tu es dignꝰ laudis et ꝓmio. The thyrde. Whā ye
it put byt Wene two no Wnes of places Whiche muſt
be put i diuers cales vt Cicero floruit Rome ⁊ Athenꝫ

How knowe ye a ꝓpoſicion: For he is a parte
of reaſon vndeclined moſt comenly ſet before
other partes of reaſon in apoſicion ⁊ in compoſicion.
¶ How many thinges longe to a ꝓpoſicion:tij. Do
wer to gouerne cale/⁊ figure. What cale Wyll a ꝓpo-
ſicion gouerne: ſome an acculatik/ſome an ablatiue.
and ſome bothe the acculatiue and the ablatiue.
¶ Que ꝓpones regunt actiñ: Ab apud aſi aduerſum
aduerſus cis citra circū circa cōtra erga extra inter in
tra infra iuxta ob pone per ꝓpe ꝓpter ſcōm poſt trās
vltra ſupra ꝓeter circiter vſqꝫ verſus ſecus penes.
¶ Que regūt ablatiñ: A ab abs cum coram clam de e
ex pro pre palam ſine abſqꝫ tenꝰ. ¶ Que vtroſqꝫ calꝰ
regūt: In ſub ſuper et ſubter. ¶ In ſub ſup et ſubter
Whā they bē. Joyned With ꝓbes or partieples ꝯ be-
token mouyng to a place/they gouerne an acculatik
but ioned With other ꝓbes they gouerne an ablatiue
cale. The ſe ꝓpoſicions apud penes ſecūdum abſqꝫ
ſine Wit certaine other ſtande euer in appoſicion.
And theſe. an di dis re ſe co con ſtande euer in compo

slcyon. A prepolicyon in cõpolicyon oftentymes wyll serue to the same case ẏ he doth i appolicyon. ¶ What doth a prepolicyõ i cõpolicyon: Oftẽtymes he encreseth/somtyme he dimynysshed/& somtyme he chaungeth ẏ signifycacyon of ẏ wordes ẏ he is compounde with/as admiror lubrideo dedisco. ¶ Whã two ppolycyons come before a casual worde: the latter prepolicyon shall gouerne ẏ case/bt vẽto de vltra mare. ¶ What differẽce is bitwene an aduerbe & a very prepolicyon: A very prepolicyon i appolicyon maye neuerbe put without his casuall worde/& aduerbe may ¶ How many fygures of ppolicyons bẽ there: Two The symple/as versus the compounde/as aduersus. ¶ All prepolicyons in appolicyon be put before the wordes ẏ they serue to/outtake ẽnes vsq; & tenꝰ. whiche comenly bẽ put after the wordes ẏ they serue to. ¶ Also cum is put after the ablatyue case in bothe nõbres of ẏ se thre prono wnes ego tu sui/& somtyme after the ablatyue case of this nowne qui que quod.

How knowe ye an interiectiõ: For he is a part of reason vndeclyned ẏ betokeneth passiõ/of mannes soule with an vnperfyte voyce of Joye/sorowe/wõder/drede. &c. ¶ How many thynges lõg to an interiectiõ: one significacyõ onely. ¶ Significacions of interiectiõs bẽ dyuers. Some ben of Joy as euax euge ha ha he. Som of sorowe/as heu hei ve. Some of drede/as atat. Some of merueylyng or wõdrige/as pro deum. Some of disdaynnyng or of scornyng as hui vah. Some of exclamacyõ idignatiõ or angre as proh. Some of cursinge/as ve malũ/multo malo. All other may be reduced to som of these. ¶ What partes of reason may be put as an interiection: A nown by hym selfe/as malum/somtyme a prono wne and his adiectiue/as me miserum. somtyme an hole rea-

Interduz etiã abundat/ve ẽmor.

Prima fœs facies, et pudico pectore mœsto pudebeth

son bothe in latyn and i englysshe as: proh deum atq; hoim fidē / ah Jesu mercy / ha good lord: & suche other

¶ An interiection may be cōstrued with al cases / excepta genityue & an ablatyue with a nolatyue: as o fy dies hois: With a dattiue / as hei mihi / With an accusatyk / as heu me miser With a vocattiue / as ah Corydō

Gibarniens anerus esspanis for asprucz ¶ Finis.

Gomo hispanicꝰ rex anglie marcz

¶ Additamenta.

¶ Whan I haue of before a ppre name of a cite town regyon or countre / or ony other place: yt ỹ word ỹ goeth byfore of / betoken not the owner I shal comenly tache the possessyue of the name of the place / & not ỹ genytyne / or the ablatyue With a preposityon: as Johannes landontensis / nō de lōdonijs. elephāti arabici potiꝰ q̄ arabie. piscis marinꝰ potiꝰ q̄ maris. Fragra montana potiꝰ q̄ montis. But i some apellatiues I may take indifferently the genityuec ase of the name of the place / or is possessiue: as prefectus vrbanꝰ vel vrbis / cōsuetudo forensis vel fori. Vos patriꝰ vel patrie. ¶ All nowones adiectyues or the thyrd declenson Whose nominatyue case synguler endeth in r / or in is & hath ỹ neutre in e: also substantyues in ar / in al / or i e (except sal) make theyr ablatyf case singuler comēly i i. ¶ Also nowones substātyues and adiectyues of ỹ thyrd declēson / Whose genityue case plurell en deth in ium make theyr accusatyue plurell in es and in is. ¶ Eadē vox varie sumpta pōt diuersam esse partium orationis: vt hic pronomē est & aduerbiū. verū nomē & pūctio. O aduerbiū & interiectio & sic de multis alijs.

in nerbis etiam ut audio te accepi in anglia & suedia

¶ Impressum Rothomagi anno dñi vicesimo sexto supra millesimū & cingētesimū Pro Jacobo cousin.

Collated & K 3/17/34 H.L.